

SUNDAY, JUNE 10, 1894.

DAILT, Per Month DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year 8 64 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month WERKLY, Per Year. Featage to Fereign Countries added.
THE SUN, New York city,

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

"How to Get In Though Defeated."

This is the title of an article in our esteemed contemporary, the Boston Daily Globe, addressed to a caudidate who failed to be elected by a majority of a thousand, and yet got into office. Mr. Winslowwe believe that is the centleman's namehas become one of the rulers of Massachusetts, through the "Winslowization" of the Republican Legislature. The Legislature put the defeated but trlumphant Winslow in and his victorious and now bounced rival out, for the same reason that the blacksmith whipped the parson-"because he wanted to and be-

cause he could." Does our esteemed Bostonian and, we must not omit to say, Democratic contemporary appreciate the fact that a like triumph of the defeated is now being forced through on a colossal scale in the name of the Democratic party? It differs from the Winslow case in being worked on the much grander principle of "measures, not men."

In 1892 the Populist and the Social Labor parties, the political organizations proposing as their first principle the revolutionary system of taxation by incomes, were defeated in the national election by a majority proportionately as overwhelming as twelve to one. Yet this Populist principle of the income tax is at the head of the pending revenue bill. The Populists are, in fact, in office with a vengeance. They have got there, not by the Winslow system, which would have pretended to find some election irregularities upon the strength of which the Democratic President and legislators could have been turned out and a Populist President and Populist legislators put in their places, but by the elected Democratic representatives personally transforming themselves into Populists and enacting the Populist platform out of their own mouths

Although defeated the Populista have got in." Turn them out ! Away with their socialistic, un-American, unauthorized, unexpected, and rejected income tax! Let the Populized Democrats turn an honorable back somersault into the Democratic camp

Mr. Goldwin Smith on Continental Union.

In an interview with a representative of the London Advertiser, Ontario, Mr. GOLD-WIN SMITH, who recently returned from England, explains why the Continental Union Association, While adhering firmly to its purpose of promoting the political fusion of the United States and Canada, will refrain from taking an active part in

the Ontario provincial election. Owing to the state of things on this side of the border, the present conjuncture is not favorable to an organized interposition of Continental Unionists in Ontario politics. In two respects the situation has undergone a serious, although doubtless but a temporary change. It is already evident that one effect of the tariff revision undertaken by the party now dominant in the Congress of the United States will be a material reduction of duties on some of the products imported from Canada. Lumber has been placed on the free list. From the alterations of the American tariff Canada cannot fall, for the present at all events, to derive a considerable gain. The mere prosf tariff revision in a direction for ble to Canadian products has had results similar to those of the reciprocity treaty of 1854, which arrested the strong move ment, then on foot, toward continental union. Mr. Goldwin Smith feels bound to recognize that the exodus from Canada to the United States has for the time been checked, while some of those Canadians who had emigrated have returned. It is also undeniable that the spectacle of the financial crisis through which the United States are passing has caused Canadians to recoil temporarily from closer relation with the country which is the scene of widespread industrial and commercial depression. It follows, in the opinion of the Canadian friends of annexation, that it would be inexpedient to press upon the publie mind a subject from which for the moment it is averse. The only effect would be fruitless irritation, which every sensible man must wish to svoid. Under these circumstances the Continental Union Association has deemed it wise to suspend any operation more aggressive than the quiet circulation of literature among those who express a desire for information, and of om the number has been large.

It is at the same time pointed out by Mr. COLDWIN SMITH that the relief expected by Canadian producers from modifications of the American tariff will be precarious. The signs are that another twelvementh will see the party favorable to the protection of American farmers and lumbermen against their Canadian competitors restored to power in both Houses of Congress, and that what is now done may be undone during the term of Mr. CLEVELAND's successor. There is, therefore, no trusting to the stability of the present tariff legislation, and the Canadian farmer can scarcely sow his land or raise cattle in the confident anticipation of being able to export his grain and stock for many years to come. Commercial union, indeed, which would have levelled the transcontinental customs barrier, given both countries a full experience of the advantages of free trade inter se, and meanwhile multiplied and strengthened commercial connections, might have had in it the promise of comparative permanence. But to commercial union American citizens will never consent. They will insist on their Canadian neighbors bearing their share of our political burdens and responsibilities, if they are to share the privilege of the absolute free trade which our States enjoy with one another. The time, therefore, is certain to recur when Canadians will become alive to the tremendous advantages of political

incorporation with this country. In the interview published in the London Advertiser Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH repels with energy the charge that an English subject is disloyal to his country when he advocates the union of Canada with the United States. He declares that, as an Englishman, looking before all things to the interest and honor of his native land, he is convinced that Great Britain, instead of being a loser, would be greatly a gainer, by exanging a barren and dangerous liability

spring on this side of the Atlantic and for the friendly voice of Canada in the councils of the American continent. this conviction he has, he tells the concurrence of Englishmen

not only unquestionably patriotic but high in the service of the State. Nor has he any doubt that nature will in the end prevail, though her triumph may be delayed by special interests, such as that which an official class has in a separate Government, that of protected manufacturers, or that of aspirants to imperial honors, as well as by the general sentiment which has been created by a century of separation, and a series of disputes, territorial or commer cial. The union of Scotland and England was delayed long after its benefits had been demonstrated.

Outside Worry Over the Republican Candidate for Governor.

Once only since 1874, when Mr. TILDES was chosen Governor, has there been an election for that office in this State midway between the beginning and the end of a Presidential term and simultaneous with Congressional election. It recurs every tweifth year, and there will be such a contest in November. Three Democratic Governors of New York were, later on, Presidential candidates of the party, and while no Republican Governor has been so honored, some New York Republicans are now fearful lest the success of a Republican nominee for Governor may put him into the

ead for Presidential office two years hence. The road from Governorship to Presidency through the United States Senatorship has not been traversed with success by New York statesmen, but the number of Governors afterward Senators is a long one, including WILLIAM H. SEWARD, HAM-ILTON FISH, EDWIN D. MOBGAN, REUBEN E. FENTON, and DAVID B. HILL. WARNER MILLER, Republican, was the candidate for Governor after having been a Senator, and FRANCIS KERNAN, Democrat, was a Senator after having been a candidate for Governor.

The Republicans of New York State have not devoted heretofore much time to the discussion of Presidential possibilities among the statesmen in their ranks, but since the 4th of March, 1893, they have experienced much encouragement from Democratic sources. Recently there has been added to their list of New York eligibles, which aiready included LEVI P. MORTON, BENJAMIN F. TRACY, CHARLES T. SAXTON, and Cornelius Bliss, the name of Mayor CHARLES A. SCHIEREN of Brooklyn, in support of whose candidature the claim is made that, being a native of Germany, he is ineligible for the Presidential office, and, further, that there will be no Senatorial vacancy to which he may aspire to the injury of other Republican claimants, until the expiration of Senator Hill's term in 1897.

The Support of Religion.

On the evening of May 1 Bishop POTTER administered the rite of confirmation at the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer at Eighty-second street and Park avenue, and an unusually large congregation, numbering about 900 people, was present; yet when the money put on the plates at the offertory was counted it was only \$18.98.

This pitiful contribution by so great an assembly is reported by the Advent, the parish paper, as an evidence of the discouragements with which the clergy have to contend in their efforts to make the Church of the Redeemer free, in the sense that it shall be supported by the free-will contributions of worshippers, among whom there shall be no exclusive privileges. The amount of money put on the plates was equal to an average of only about two cents for each person present; but as the whole number of pieces was only 457, it was made manifest that at least one-half of the congregation gave nothing at all. Those pieces were thus divided: Two one-dollar bills, 14 quarters, 43 dimes, 130 nickels, and 268 pennies. It appears, therefore, that of those who gave, all except a small number gave only five cents apicce or less. They

ut on the smallest coins they had. Such niggardly free-will contributions, as the Advent proceeds to show, will never support a metropolitan parish in the proper performance of its religious functions. Two collections a Sunday of about \$20 each would give only \$40 a week for the support of the clergy and to pay the rest of the expenses of running the church. Hence it is plain that some other method of getting the necessary money must be adopted. If people are left free to pay for religious services only so much as they happen to be minded to give when the offertory plate is passed to them, a great part of them will give nothing at all, and the contributions of the rest will be paitry. This offertory at the Church of the Redeemer was made on an occasion of peculiar religious impressiveness, when loyalty to the parish should have been especially manifested, yet, out of the whole 900 present, only sixteen persons doled out so much as a quarter. It is not remarkable that such a result discourages clergymen who are trying to support a parish by the voluntary offerings of those to

whom it seeks to give spiritual sustenance. "The Roman Church," says the Adrent. solves the problem by charging ten cents or so at the door." If the Church of the Redeemer could have got that entrance fee from each of its congregation of 900, it would have had \$90; and if the sum obtained at each of its two Sunday services ave uged as much, the total for the year would be \$9,860, which would go far toward the support of the parish; but, as the Advent suggests, would not even that small charge frighten away the congregations, with the result that the amount of cash received under the Roman Catholic plan would be even less than the church gets now, by taking whatever the people attracted to its services are willing to give? It is evident that the Church of the Redeemer does not dare to take the risk of making the experiment. About half of its congregation, says the Advent, are "deadheads;" but if those people were required to pay for the privilege of its religious services, would they come at all?

The truth is that the main support of the religious services of that church and of Protestant churches generally comes from the contributions of comparatively few of those who enjoy them. It comes very largely from pow rents paid by rich and well-to-do families. Even in free churches like St. George's, for instance, it is not left to the chances of the offertory plate. People contract to give a stipulated sum yearly in Sunday installments, and usually it is not less and oftentimes much more than they would have to pay under the system of hired pews. Moreover, if there is any deficiency, the rich men of the parish are expected to put their hands in their pockets to meet it. This plan, accordingly, is likely to tax wealth even more heavily than the

pew system. The multiplication and extension of parochial enterprises for charity and philanthropy, so remarkable in New York of recent years, have also made the parishes per-

poses than the support of religious services purely. Formerly a rich man paid a lump sum for his church privileges, in the way of a handsome pew rent, and that was the end of it, except that he might be called upon occasionally to give something for the general missions of the Church; but now he is followed up by a multitude of parochial charities engineered by enthusiastic elergymen. The plate for money is handed about at every service, he receives from his pastor appeals for specific contributions, and earnest men and devoted women interested in the many different philanthropte enterprises visit him to ask for money. The cost of supporting the Church, accordingly, now rests more heavily on those willing to pay than ever before. Take, for instance, only the Episcopal churches of New York of recent years, and under their present system of parochial activities their expenditures have increased enormously, and at the cost of a comparatively small part of those who attend their services.

The Progress of the Constitutional Con

vention. The Constitutional Convention has done well thus far. This fact should be recognized, notwithstanding that the Convention is under the control of the Republicans. It will be time enough for the Democrate to criticise and condemn when the majority try to do anything which is purely partisan or obviously unfair. Let us hope that this time will not arrive.

The rules adopted by the Convention seem reasonable as a whole, and adequate to protect the rights of the minority. Of course, wherever provision is made for enabling the majority in a legislative body to limit the duration of debate there is a possibility that the power may be exercised in a tyrannical and oppressive manner; but this danger is inseparable from the grant of such authority. and is remote indeed in the case of a Constitutional Convention, where the majority cannot fail to realize that the acceptability of their work to the people will depend very largely upon the fairness with which their proceedings are conducted.

The action of the Convention in respect of the application to the Supreme Court for a writ of prohibition was also wise, sensible and sound. In the act of 1893, providing for the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention, the Legislature expressly declared that the Convention should be the judge of the election and qualification of its members. In choosing the delegates at the general election in November last the people of the State acted under this statute, presumably intending that the delegates should pos and exercise the power which the Legislature had thus said they should possess and exercise. Furthermore, the Judiciary Committee of the Convention, in their report on this subject, show conclusively that, according to all the judicial authorities which they have been able to find, all the approved text writers, and the general usage of the other States of the American Union a Constitutional Convention has the inherent right to pass upon the election and qualifications of its own members without interference from the judicial branch of the Government.

The report of the sub-committee, which is signed by Mr. ELIRU ROOT, Mr. LOUIS MARSHALL, and Judge CHARLES H. TRUAK, is an admirable presentation of a most important and interesting question in American constitutional law. The conclusions of the Judiciary Committee received the unanimous approval of the Convention; and the fact that the argument in support of those conclusions was largely the work of Judge TRUAX, who himself exercises all the functions of a Supreme Court Justice in this city, is strong evidence that every consideration in favor of the right of the judiciary | again in 1902. to pass upon the election of delegates was duly weighed.

Inhumanity in Africa.

are glad that at least one white m is to be called to account for inhuman treatment of the natives of Africa. When Mr. LEIST, ex-Chancellor of the Cameroons landed in Germany the other day, he was at once arrested and held to answer before a court martial the charges that he had starved and murdered prisoners, cut off the heads of old women who were too decrenit to march with his expeditions, and mercilessly flogged with rawhide whips the wives of his black soldiers who did not or could not do all the work he gave them These and other shocking barbarities com mitted by LEIST and his lieutenant, WEH-LAN, have had at least one good result They drove the natives of the Cameroons to revolt. The spectacle of the helpless ma jority fighting for the right to live attracted the notice of the imperial Government, and there is to be an investigation.

Very little is written about the criminal outrages inflicted upon barbarous Africans by white agents of European Governments or commerce. Often the victims of terrible cruelty and injustice, these natives have no means of appealing to our humanity Judging from many of the specimens they see they probably think the white races are as merciless as they are powerful. The native side of the story is seldom heard. and deeds are done in the depths of Africa by white men, restrained neither by conscience nor a sense of responsibility, that

would put an Apache Indian to shame. Not a few good and big-hearted men have exiled themselves from home and friends to toil in Africa. It is most unfortunate for the natives, however, that many white men among them are of a wholly different stripe. Many wild young fellows, who have disgraced their families at home and whose retirement for a season is desired by all concerned, are deemed good enough for African service. There are other men of fair repute in their own land who seem to | Former at Guntown, a station on the Mobile lose all their self-restraint and moral fibre when they enter upon new careers where nature is savage and man is primitive. They are guilty of ail manner of excesses, both in their personal conduct and in their official or business relations. Then there is a fair sprinkling of adventurers and victous men who are in Africa for what they can make by hook or crook, and whose influence

is wholly bad. It is no exaggeration to say that men ar placed in charge of important enterprises in tropical Africa who cannot pass through any district without devastating it as though by a hurricane; who find occasion to destroy plantations, burn villages, and drive into the jungle hundreds of trembling wretches whose homes and industries they have ruined; who have on their hands the blood of many inoffensive men and women with whom such leaders as LIVINGSTONE, BUBTON, JUNEER, GRENFELL, and THOMSON would never have had an unpleasant word. Might makes right is the principle of action. The man with a hundred guns behumanity or principle he may be the veriest monster in his dealings with the natives,

as the giraffes of their plains. He feels certain that he will never be called to account for his cruelty, injustice, and crimes; and so, in his small sphere, he emulates the

deeds of the tyrants of history. All honor to the men in Africa who maintain there the respect for human rights, the regard for common decency, which would mark their daily walk in civilized lands But there are far too many men who think their advent into Africa loosens every re straint and opens wide the doors of license. There are men in official position who bar gain with chiefs for the young women who form a part of their establishments. The fact that one brutal man often combines the functions of Judge, jury, and executioner is a prolific source of frightful injustice. It is on record that for some slight infringement of the regulations large towns have been burned, their chiefs killed, and women and children have not escaped the rain of bullets. Men and women have been caught while trying stealthily to recover food supplies stolen from their own plantations, and have been shot for their helnous offense Women have been seized and held as prisoners until ransomed with food supplies that were not otherwise purchased Expeditions have needlessly passed through regions where the crops have been a partial failure and have ravaged the plantations. though the natives did not have enough for themselves. At least in one instance an act of murder and cannibalism has been paid for that a spectacle might be afforded. "I started from the coast," wrote Dr. Perens without any articles of exchange, and so I could not pay my way or give presents to the native chiefs, as other travellers had done." He did have plenty of guns and ammunition, however, and wherever the natives did not permit him, without protest, to rob them of their grain and cattle, he murdered them first and took their property

afterward. We have barely alluded to these phase of brutality and crime in Africa, but they are all matters of record and are susceptible of the clearest proof. They form, with the murderous rum traffic, the black side of the picture of white enterprise in that continent. The truth about these things has often been suppressed, but it should receive the widest publicity. Public sentiment in all civilized lands is against such doings and public sentiment, if nothing else, should compel Governments and trading companies to face more seriously their responsibility for the acts of agents in Africa.

All Help Is Welcome.

The local Administration twins, the New York Times and the Evening Post, apparently agree that the pending Tariff bill should be beaten. They have fallen against it on account of the sugar schedule.

The Democratic party, though, will wel come any assistance whatsoever in beating Populistic measure for the establishment of a tax system always hateful to the ideas of JEFFERSON and foreign to the institutions of the United States. Help beat the income tax! Everybody

Speaking of a considerable number of eminent Democratic Senators, our esteemed ontemporary, the Philadelphia Public Ledger, makes this striking remark:

"It should be incredible that Senators of their disinction could be induced to yield to the arrogant iomination of the socialistic hords in Congress, but with the single exception of Senator Hitt, who refuses o mix the villainous doctrines of the Populists and ocialists with his Democracy, there is no guarantee that they will not vote as their Southern and Western

True, there has been no such satisfactory guarantee, but the battle is not over. We must not yet conclude that the representation of the Democratic party in the Federal Senate is re-

It is a short time between seventeen-year locusts. They were here in 1885; they are in the midst of us in 1804; they will be with us

The learned entomologians in Washington have explained why it does not follow from the foregoing facts that once seventeen is nine and once again seventeen is eight. The locusts that were here nine years ago were of another brood than that to which the presen in working condition until the expiration of the usual seventeen-year period. Nine years later in 1911 the descendants of the present brood will have finished incubation. Thus we have seventeen-year locusts at intervals of

eight and nine years alternately. The wise men do not tell us how the second breed of seventeen-year locusts originated. The progeny of the original brood was due to the summer of the year A. M. 17. Unless there was a special creation for seventeen-year locusts eight or nine years after the six days of creative activity, or a miracle of incuba-tion was worked, it is difficult to account for e beginning of the second brood

The serious phase of the matter is that this hing has taken place once and may occur again and still again until the seventeen-year locusts become. like the United States Senate. a continuous body.

The most formidable and dangerous enemy the Democratic party to-day, the Sugar Trust .- Non

Compared to the Populist platform, this Sugar Trust is a mere mosquito. Club the Poputist and his ism. Club harder yet the Deme crat who harbors him.

One of the least creditable battles in which

Union army was engaged during the civil

war was fought at Guntown, Miss., between

the Confederates under Gen. N. B. Fonnast and the Union forces under Major-Gen. S. D. STUBOIS, thirty years ago to-day. After the massacre of the Union garrison at Fort Pillow by the troops under Gen. FORREST, he retreated southward. A ferce of about 9,000 infantry and artillery and 3,000 cavalry under Gen. GRIEBON, the entire force being commanded by Syumus, set out from Memphia with instructions to pursue until Fonnest was found and beaten, the main object of the pursuit being to prevent the union of Fonexar and Jos Journmon, the latter at that timesopposing SHERMAN In Georgia. After advancing about a hundred miles through western Tennessee and northern Mississippi, STURGIS overtook Railroad. The troopers under Garkinox, lead-ing the advance of the Union forces, came upon the Confederate cavairs and pushed it vigerously back upon Fornzar's infantry. The main body of the Confederates was strongly pested on a ridge in the form of a semicircle, in front of which was a creek which could be forded at one or two points only with considerable difficulty. The front of the Confederate position was alnost entirely cleared, affording every facility for their markemen. The day was intensely hot, and not a few of the Unionists were overcome by the heat. As soon as the enemy was discevered, STURGIS hastened up his infantry, which was five eraix miles behind his troopers, and they arrived on the scale of action at double-offick. Without aftempting to give his men a rest or to flank the Confederate position, Stunom ordered a charge all along the line, both cavalry and infantry, which was promptly and disastrously repulsed. The Unionists immediately began a disorderly retreat, their movements being greatly embarassed by the 200 army wagons that choked the road. The Second Brigade, under Col. E. Wilson, made a heroic attempt to cover tion. The man with a hundred guns be-hind him can do as he pleases. If he lacks Unionists railied and made a sharp fight with their pursuers, but not without considerable loss in prisoners. The retreat was then conthe assured friendship of all her off- sistent applicants for money for other pur- who are as powerless to resist his firearms beinged to Memphia. The Union less in this

affair was between 3,000 and 4,000 men.
They also lost all their artillers, wagen trains, and supplies, while several valuable efficers were killed.

AGAINST THE INCOME TAX.

Poor Man, but a True American, B sousces Its Frinciple in Any Shape.

To THE EDITOR OF THE EUX-Sir : Allow me to express my gratitude to you in your righteous war upon the abominable income tax. If what some call the worst features of this

tax are eliminated from the bill, tax on savings banks and life insurance companies, does it mase it any better? To my mind it makes it worse, because it makes it still more class legislation. My idea is that all should help support the Government. With this highwayman's tax a democratic form of government is not worth having, and the quicker we resort to a King the better it will be for us.

Keep up your fight against this outrageous scheme, even if it is altered so that it doesn't affect but 100 persons, or ton, or one, even. The principle is the same. Don't let up.

I am a poor man and work every day, and some laugh at me for the stand I take against this reseally scheme, and how any one with common sense can support an income tax, be he rich or poor, is beyond my comprehension. A CONSTANT READER.

SOMERVILLE, Mass., June &

"PARE" AND "FAREMENT,"

They Are Good and Uneful Words, Says TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! I notice this paragraph in the Sunbeams of June 9:

-The word "fake" is becoming as popular in Eng-land as it has been for some years in this country. The Pall Mail Guerre should not however, use the word "fakement" when "fakerism" would be more appro-Good slang is too good a thing to be misused. It is language on probation, and it proves itself and becomes a permanent addition to our English much oftener than the coinage of the scientists. "Fake" is a good and useful word

and it has been for generations a legitimate word in stage parlance. It is undoubtedly of Romany origin, and is a first cousin to the French verb fairs. It figures in " Grose's Dietionary of the Vulgar Tongue," edition of 1785. as "feague," and probably his definition. Faytors or fators, fortune tellers," is nistake for "fakera" By the way, it ha By the way, it has nothing to de with the Indian "fakir." except

in so far as the two may have sprung from the same root just as Latin "facere" most surely did. The literal and primary meaning of the word was conserved in its stage use, and I suppose it always will be. It means to conand does not necessarily imply any idea of dishenesty or deceit, although, naturally, its recessary use in describing works of deceit has caused it to be used in this exclusive sense—eutside of the theatre.

But when the stage manager of old days directed the stage carrienter to make him a "fakement" in a "set piece" for this, that, or the other purpose, he meant simply that he desired the carpenter to use his skill or craft to devise some structure that should answer the purpose; and among the older class of professions, where stage slang is use i habitually, the word "fakement" was used in speaking of almost any piece of construction that happened to lack a name. But it was always applied to the thing construction, or to the nature of that act, as your paragrapher seems to think. The thing done is a "fakement"—fake" for short. When an actor forgot his lines and made up his dialogue out of his own head, he was "faking." Among the so-called barnatorming companies and the tarkey snaps of the winter holidays, where parts had to be heatily learned, such faking was unavoidable. So actors of this sort become known as fakers, and thus the word got into popular use.

Thus the Full Mail Garette is right in describing the quality or cendition of being a "faker" as "fakerism." and your paragrapher is in error in taking the word "fakerment" to mean anything but the thing accompiled or produced by the act of a person addicted to "fakerism."

Fardon me for so far intruding upon your space, but when a man has read The Sun for twenty years and gets his first chance of tripping it on a point of English, he is going to avail himself of it, unless he is too old for horse racing. And "fake" is English, for the people make English, not the schoolmastera. Believe me, very truly yours.

Kutler, N. J., June 9.

The Anther of the "Baddaist Life of Christ." and does not necessarily imply any idea of dishenesty or deceit, although, naturally, its

Notowitch, whether such a person exists, and

what his reputation for veracity is. I can assure the esteemed critic that the existence of Nicolal Notowitch is certainly not a myth, although, unfortunately, I cannot say as much about his writings.

During my sojourn in Russia in 1889, 1890, and 1801, I happened to get acquainted with two brothers of Mr. Nic. Notowitch, one a prominent civil engineer in Odeasa, the other M. Osip Notowitch of St. Petersburg, editor and publisher of the largest Russian daily newspa per the Norosty. These gentlemen are my authority for what follows about Nicolal Note

The Notowitches are sons of a promines lewish rabbi in Symferopol, south Russia. When 13 years old Nicolal ran away from his parents, and having secured a baron for a godfather was converted to Christianity. In the Turkish war to 1879 Nicolal was a private, and or some act of bravery of which Emperor Alexander was witness received from the Emperor the order of St. George. From that time the biography of Mr. Notewitch reads like a fable, and his adventures are legion. One of them was his diplomatic except in India where he fell in love with some princess and was compelled to escape, not, however, failing to secure a magnificent white mare, which he afterward presented to the Empress of Russia. Some time later Mr. Netowitch became a Franço-itussian union agitator and Houlangist, and as a delegate of a Russian society went to Paris and presented Gen. Boulanger with a Russian sabre. Somewhat less brilliant is the literary career of Nicelai Notowitch. He was for several years correspondent of the Norce Premue, but his many canards were too much even for that paper. In 1880 Notowitch published a book "The Truth About the Rebrew," a book which for the faisity of its statements, scurrilly of its attacks, and malignity of its appirit surpasses everything hitherto written by like reagades.

Mr. Osip Notowitch, the editor and publisher of the Norce of the family of this prominent journalist are themselves converte to Christianity, and cannot, therefore be regarded as presudiced against Nicolai on account of his religion) has tried to help and referm Nicolai, whe is at present driven from one newspaper to another, but his efforts were in vain.

The general opinion of Russian journalists about Mr. Nicolai Notowitch is that he is an adventurer and dealer in sensationalism, and I have no doubt that his latest "work" is not superior to his previous efforts: and as far as taking his testimony in such an important matter. I would rather prefer the testimony of Baron Munchansen as far as werentry gost.

University Medical College, 410 East Twenty-sixth st. New York. peror the order of St. George. From that time the biography of Mr. Notewitch reads like a

Open the Car Windows.

To the Editor of The Bux-Sir: Can your character-studying sage explain what has happened to New Yorkers? There seems t have grown up since last summer a dread of fresh air that is sad to behold. Day after day the Broadway car windows and doors are shut the Broadway car windows and doors are shut as tight as if it were winter, and a moujik cabin could not be worse in closecess of atmosphere than the car I had the misfortune to travel in to-day. What has happened? We used to love fresh air. Why do we no longer leye it?

A GROWLER. 66 DROADWAY, June 8, 1894.

Constancy to Immense. From the Window Wasp.

The constant drop of water water was the tacked stone; The contract guar of Young Manifesture the toughest bone. The constant contract the tracked bone of the contract of the binting model; And the constant advartage.

"STAND PART"

No Says the Landing Democratte Organ of the Notineg State-Down with the Income Tax

From the New Horse Russing Register There appear from time to time the state ments that this and that Demecrat in Con grees, who is most in accord with the principle of the party on the tariff question, and the principles of justice and democracy on the question of the income tax, has decided that there is no more use in trying to correct this or that error in schedules, or to fight longer against the Populist measure that is now

being saddled on the Democracy. We have no patience whatever with this spirit. The battle is not yet over. The Senate is not through with its discussion of the Tarif bill, and a suggestion of the disappointmen and disgust and indignation of the Demogratic party at large, and all good citizens, on certain steps now being taken, has hardly seemed to pierce the Senatorial mind. It will be some time yet, we regret to say, before a bill can reach the White House, and there is opportunity enough for a great deal of effective of fort in behalf of genuine Democracy. Why those who know they are standing for principle should already surrender to alleged expeliency, is something that is very hard to understand.

It will be better-we say it with due deliber ation and a full understanding of the tempo rary losses that will follow-it will be better for the Demogratic Congress to absolutely all to pass any tariff bill than to solemnly offer to the country as the redemption of the pledge of 1892 any such measure as that which is new being Gormanized through the Senate Let those who are true to the Democracy in Congress now stand to their guns, nail the flag of tariff reform and "equal and exact justice" o the masthead, and then sail into the clear sea of principle. It may mean bitter storms and less for the time in cl-aring the forts o the enemy and the shoals of discord, but it will

We do not mean that we consider this the only possible conclusion of the present struggle in Congress. There seems time yet to save in the name of the party a measure of genuine reform. But if this cannot be done, let the reorganization be forced at once by an unrelenting stand for principle.

from the Eagle Bridge Politician. Kill the income tax; it is the most unjust form of taxation ever proposed by any party, and if passed it would sound the death knell of the Democratic party, From the Philadelphia Record.

The Senate should cut out the income-tax

Tyunn and Pararli. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the name

of justice and Ireland kindly allow me brief space to aid in vindicating the living and the lead, even if somewhat at my own expense. Typan's account reads like a copy of the

evidence given by James Carey, the informer. It adds nothing new of any importance. We have nothing more from Typan than his insinuation that Parnell, Dillon, and Davitt were hypocrites in sending out their manifeeto denouncing the Phonix Park murder. The Federation of New York has opportunely recalled the horror evidenced by Par-

nell, and his telegrams to several cities in Ireland calling for meetings to denounce the erime. Let me add other facts. Every little helps. In 1883 I wrote to Mr. Parnell and said mong other things: "You are destined. I believe, to prove the impotence of constitutional

agitation because you will give it the fullest and fairest chance it ever received." A ter that, in conversation with me, Mr. Parnell took exception to those views and public speech in which he pointedly referred to the matter, although no public speaker had given occasion for it, and said: We want confident that constitutional methods can

succeed, and not men who hink we must fall."
The Dublin Freeman gave prominence to those remarks.

Bussequently I wrote to Mr. Parnell, at the request of Michael Pavitt and of a deputation from Leitrim county, stating that they had watted on me and had requested me to resign my position in the Hibernian Hank and second on the country of the deputation: You are just the kind of man we want in Parliament. Or that I consented to resign my employment if Mr. Parnell would endorse my employment if Mr. Parnell would endorse my

lorse ma.

I was well known to Parnell personally be-The Anthor of the "Baddhist Life of Christ."

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—See: In an article in last Sunday's Sun, "An Alleged Buddhist Life of Christ," the author seems to be desirous to know something about Mr. Nicolai

To was well know to Parnell personally before that, as a few years previously i had drawn up a plan for the establishment of a passant proprietary in Ireiand which Parnell approved, and requested me in his letter "to publish in a Dublin paper for future reference," and I submitted the plan to archibishop Croke, who also commended it.

I stated causidly in my letter to Parnell there.

Croke, who also commended it.

I stated cansidy in my letter to Parnell that
the colleague chesen for me was John O'Curry,
ex-Fenian organizer for county (lare, a son of
O'Curry, the famous Celife scholar. I said
that John O'Corry was a friend of mine from
isfancy, and that I was in perfect sympathy
with his military force views.

Mr. Parnell did not answer my letter, although he had written to me en previous occasions. I am convinced, as opinions are in
order with P. J. Truen, that Mr. Parnell did
not want to be compromised by endorsing an
ex-Fenian and a sympathicer. His action does
not look like alliance with such men.

Purthermore, in America I joined the Irish
Revolutionary Brotherhood, introduced by one
who was charged with complicity in the Phinix Park murder, and that man, I can swear,
told me that Farnell and John Dillon. In 1882,
Once were, to defend John Dillon. In 1882,
at the begging of Parselt, Dillon, Davitt, Egan,
heoner, and others, I loaned the leaders a
large sum, about \$40,000. I should not rave
done so, and I bear the painful thought
through life. I was summened to appear belore the directors of the bank to account for
my action.

I told John Dillon of my trouble, and he

lets the directors of the bank to account for my action.

I told John Dillon of my trouble, and he drove at unce with me to Morrison's hotel, where we met Farnell, Davitt, and others. To be brief, after some talk, which showed an inclination to delay payment of the meney, Mr. John Dillon said: We have pledged our honor to Mr. Corcoran, and, after the way he has helped us in our need, if Mr. Corcoran is not protected I will resign my seat in Parillament and putilish my reasons for so defing."

Then Mr. Farnell gave me the paper, written by himself, which I have still with me, and which, though not a legal security, satisfied the bank directors.

Those words of a hand any way bound to an association of cowardly cutthroats efficered by livit an detectives. Parnell, Dillon, and Dayitt were net capable of anything so unmanity.

Chicago, June 5.

The Aches and Pains of Soys, To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir; Will you

please let me say a word to the father who omments in the Sunbeams to-day on the surprising aches and pains of his seven-year-old on, the la est of which is a beelache?

I find in my experience that those small aches which arise from the rapid growth and ceaseless activity of a child are not to be disregarded. The best thing for such a boy is a thorough massage from head to foot every night. The feet especially, should never be omitted. If his mother will take them in her hands and rub them firmly, drying up all the moisture with her sentls lingers, the child will sleep more restfully and complain less. The inside of a shid's shie should be kept as smooth as possible, fitted snugry about the instep, with no cramping across the joints, and a little extra length for the toos. Too much attention cannot be plied to the somfort and proper development of those tender (see which have so long a journey before them. Hespectuily.

JUNE 8, 1804. thorough massage from head to toot every JUNE 8, 1894.

For Finherman Only.

To run Romon or Tun Scu-Sie : In to-day's issue & To the norton or ran are all of it to day's inne & further of Hubbuken N. Jay, ventures to entirine attining representations of housed fish became they are shown strugging with open months. It is but natural that he should object to a picture of an open mouthed fish, for it he a well-known fact that the whole sucker family is deduced in manifery formation. No arises would think of depicting an open mouthed acceler for the artists known that money of the order seacher, for the artist knows that mone of the order encourse are regarded by angiere as worthy of pursuit, and even though they were no conscioutious artist would even be reak enough to depict them with a pair of two atthey own or closed. of Jaws either open or closed.

or jaws stear open of closed.

With beas and other fully equipped fish which are extended by angiers it is different, and the faithfulness of the picture depends upon where the artist has pieced the heat. A fish which is hooked in the lower jaw will come to hand with wide-open jaws and disquickly. Hooked in the upper jaw he will make a subbern fight until his muscular power is exhausted. The one drawns and the other piecks to faiture. is one drowns and the other pickle to fatigue. Novana, R. &

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETE.

It is not unusual in this elimate for Decame ber to exercise a baleful it fluence upon May, but a January June is slightly abnormal, and gives an unpleasant impression of injustice The bri es who selected the month of roses for their nuptials did so no doubt with a sense of the fitness of things, and hardly expected that the windows of heaven would be opened. not to give glimpses of a paradise akin to the one that matrimony was to disclose to them, but to pour down beckets of water which turns ad bangs into the semblance of candle ands and gave even to balloon sleeves a drooping and discouraged look. The temperature over which Jack Frest has played his prants for the last fortnight has been so wintry that noses and lips have assumed a tings of pink and blue Fompadour combination which is more becoming anywhere than on the human face divine. The roses have hung their heads as if they were ashamed of the month to which they had lent their name and longed to be asked to as Horace Walpole says, to warm themselves at the fires that have been burn. ing in almost every house; but in spite of the disobliging elements Wednesday's innumerable wadding solemnities were all duly scrome plished, and brides, with their bridegrooms and wedding guests, looked as gay and happy as if the sun were shining on them.

The marriage of Mr. T. J. Oakley Bhines fastivities for which have been recorded from day to day, quite fulfilled the anticipations of those who had stopped in town to assist at it, and was as pretty an affair as New York has ever seen. The music as rendered by choir and organ at Trinity chapel was quite thrillng, and eye and ear were both charmed as the bridal party, preceded by the surpliced boys, walked up the alsie. The br de, a stately, handsome, serious young woman, was very rentional idea of bridal finery. She looked rather as if she wore a fancy costume, and her rell was not flowing, but tucked and looped at the back, after the latest French fashion, no doubt, but not as brides usually weir it. The bridesmaids were lovely in rose pink with broad-brimmed hats, over which nodded posies of all hues and sizes, and the church, which was decorated with great taste, was crowled with spectators to its doors.

The weather precluded all possibility of diaphanous gowns or fanci ul summer dresa. These were reserved for the breakfast at Mrs Hall's, which was as jolly and pretty as could be desired. The Rhinelander family, whose wealth is enormous, came out strongly in the matter of presents. The bride carried away a whole solar system in diamonds, consisting of sun, moon, and stars, the gift of Miss Serens Rhinelander, the maiden aunt of the bridegroom, tesides a jewel casket glittering with tiara, shoulder knots, rings, brooches, and bracelets in the same gems. It was quit- a diamond wedding, indeed, and if the roung couple live to celebrate it a second time, at the end of seventy-five years they can hardis tecome the possessors of very much more that is valuable in gold, silver, and precious stones,

The other weddings of the rainy Wednesday were too numerous to mention in detail. A perfect matrimonial cataract seemed to be overflowing the town, and people walking the streets between 12 and 4 looked out from under their umbrellas at dashing carriages, prancing steeds, and gaudy footmen, with flowers and favors at every turn. This rush of marriage celebrations has been quite a frature of the spring, and augura well, the wise ones say, for a revival of tusiness and a return to financial prosperity. For it is a we'l-known fact that matrimony languishes when the times are hard, and wedding bells ring is peace, ease, and comfort to those who work as well as to those who spend.

As if to keep each other in countenance, outof-town weddings were as the sands of the seashore for multitude on this same stormy date. All the smart people of Staten Island gathered at the marriage of Miss Rich and Mr. Tillinghast and New Yorkers swarmed in Pittefield. among the Berkshire hills, where Miss Agnet Bartlett, a niece of Mrs. Walter Cutting, wedded Mr. Henry Francis. All the Emmet connection went up to Troy to the wedding of chard and the ushers bore the well-known names of and Eben Stevens of Lawrence, L. I. There was a large reunion on the same day in Baltimore of New York and Virginia notabilities at the marriage of Miss Hester Carr of Baltimore. and Mr. Fairlax Harrison, the sen of Mr. and

Mrs. Burton Harrison of this city. A tinge of sadness hung about the wedding on the memorable 6th, when old friends of the statesman, who laid down his baton of office so unexpectedly a few years since, flocked to do henor to his daughter. The presence of a son of the late President Garfield, who acted as best man, and of several other Government officials from Washington added to the historical interest of the occasion.

The crowd that gathered at the Hotel Franswick on Wednestay morning at what young girls who have been dancing all night call the screeching dawn of 8 o'clock." were re warded for their enterprise by a sight of | r. Seward Webb's double team of blacks prance ing in front of the old coach Pioneer. Perhaps which however, are superb animals leaders and wheelers both showing substancial bone and muscle, with the heads and necks of thore oughbreds. The gentlemen who were starting for a drive of 317 miles on schedule time and who perhaps felt the responsibility of caring for and handling eighty valuable horses, certainly had a claim for notice and approbation. but they were so enveloped in mackintoshed and lap robes that they hardly looked as spire ited as they felt. The floods were descending unmercifully upon their pot has and dripping upon the upturned collars of their rubber coats and as some of them count their allegiance to it would not be surprising if a rheumatic twinge reminded them of the flight of time and the provoking contradictiveness of the Weather Bureau. They have a good time before them, however, and if they do feel a sensation of weariness as the journey draws to a close, the endless resources of bhelburne Farms, probably the finest gentleman's country seat on this continent, will bring oblivion to all previous discomfort.

society people. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Stoane, Miss Adde and Miss Emily Stoane were among her passengers and there will doubtless be a waving of metaphorical flags in Lenox, among whose people they are so justly popular, on their arrival at Elmeourt Mr. G. H. Morgan and family, Mrs. Luther Kountre, Col. Legrand Casson, and Mr. J. J. Van Alen also returned in the Majestic, which looks as if the advance guard of European travellers were turning their faces homeward. The English notabilities, among whom were Lord and Lady Mount Stephen and most of whom are quartered at the Walderf and Brunswick, had lively rejoicings over the Derby winner and the triumph of England's Prime Minister. Derty day is the people susy in England and costermongers, van devers. market waroners, in short all who have a cart, a horse, or a donker, gladly sacrifice day's husiness to see the great race run. As Lord Resebery is the people's Fremier, there was much delight among them over his exceptional good fortune.

The steamship Majestic, which was up to

time on Wednesday, brought its customary

complement of English swells and New York

The death of Mrs. Augustus Whiting, which took place suddenly at her Newport villa, will cast a gloom over the small colony of sole tagers assembled there, and will be felt indirectly throughout the season. Mrs. Whiting was an old summer resident of Newport. most hospitable entertainer, and a very hands some and stately woman. Her town and country house were always open to her friends, to whom she was ever loral and true, and her death carries sorrow to many who have known her in the gar world as well as to her family and their numerous connections